

F_n integrate 0 to π

$$\text{for } t < \pi \quad |\sin t| = -\sin t$$

$$f(t) = \sin t$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-j n \omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-j n \omega_0 t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sin t e^{-j n \omega_0 t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{(2j)} e^{-j n \omega_0 t} dt \\
 &\stackrel{j\omega_0 = 1}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [e^{j(1-2n)t} - e^{-j(1+2n)t}] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \left[\frac{e^{j(1-2n)\pi}}{j(1-2n)} + \frac{e^{-j(1+2n)\pi}}{j(1+2n)} \right] \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j(1-2n)\pi} - e^0}{1-2n} + \frac{e^{-j(1+2n)\pi} - e^0}{1+2n} \right] \xrightarrow{e^{j\pi} = -1} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1-2n} + \frac{1}{1+2n} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$e^{-j\pi(1+2n)} = e^{-j\pi} \cdot e^{-j2\pi n} = e^{-j\pi} = -1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{-j\pi}}{1-2n} + \frac{e^{-j\pi}}{1+2n} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1-4n^2} \right) = F_n$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-4n^2} e^{j2nt} \leftarrow \text{exponential form}$$

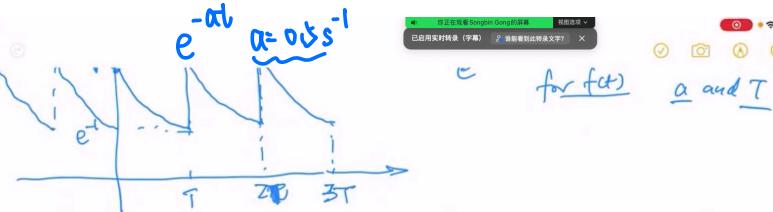
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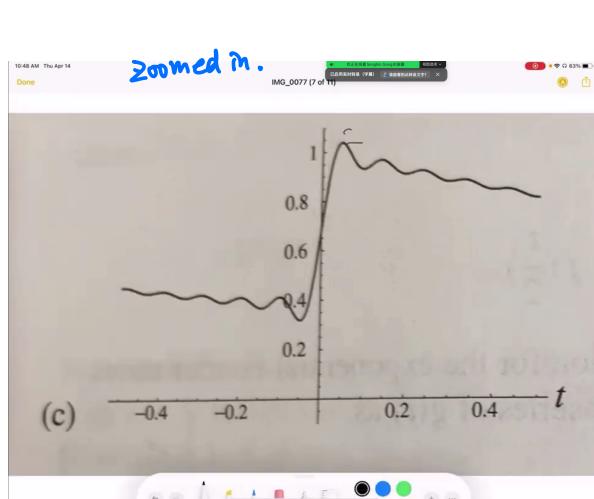
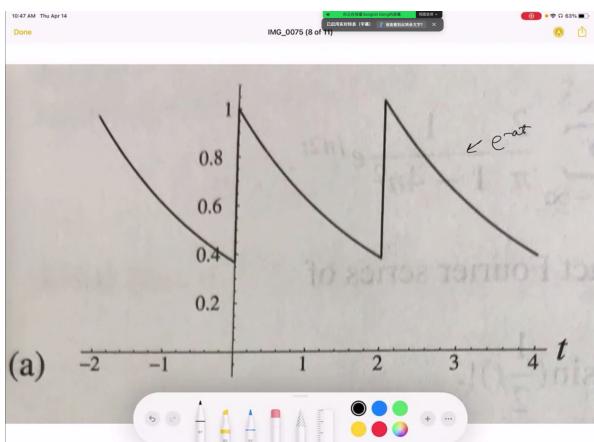
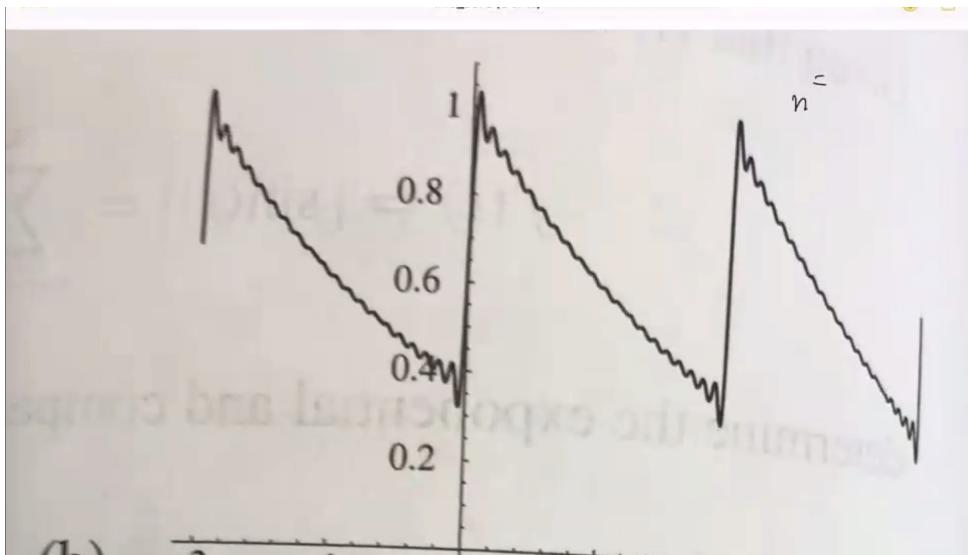
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$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{-at} \cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{-(a+jn\omega_0)t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{e^{-(a+jn\omega_0)t}}{-a-jn\omega_0} \right]_0^T = \frac{1}{T} \frac{1-e^{-(a+jn\omega_0)T}}{a+jn\omega_0} \\ &= \frac{1-e^{-aT} \cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 T}}{aT+jn\omega_0 T} = \frac{1-e^{-aT}}{aT+jn\omega_0 T} \cdot \frac{e^{-jn\omega_0 T}}{\sqrt{a^2 T^2 + (n\omega_0)^2}} \\ f(t) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-aT}}{\sqrt{a^2 T^2 + (n\omega_0)^2}} e^{jT \tan \frac{\pi n}{aT}} \cdot e^{jn\omega_0 t}. \end{aligned}$$



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ECE 210 -2022

Q Search

- Leet 13. Part. 2. Fourier Serie... 11:39 AM Handwritten note
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24 Notes

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\text{(odd)}}_{n=1, 3, 5, \dots} \frac{8 \sin^2(n \frac{\pi}{2})}{n\pi} \underbrace{\sin(n \omega t)}_{\text{fundamental}} \\
 &\quad \text{DisCa-b} \\
 &= \text{c}_0 \cos b + \sum_n \text{s}_n \sin b. \\
 &\text{LT1 - Periodic Signal} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Fourier Series}} \\
 &e^{j\omega t} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{LT1}} \rightarrow \text{H}(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} \\
 &e^{j\omega t} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{LT1}} \rightarrow H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \text{Superposition} \\
 &f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega t} \quad y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H(j\omega_n) F_n e^{jn\omega t}
 \end{aligned}$$

An LTI system $H(\omega)$ converts the Fourier coefficients of the input (F_n) to the coefficients of the LTI response to the input

$$Y_n = H(n\omega_0) F_n$$

Example

a linear system

$$H(\omega) = \frac{2+j\omega}{3+j\omega}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{1+n^2} \right) e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$H(4n) = \frac{2+j4n}{3+j4n}$$

$$Y_n \rightarrow Y_{(4n)}$$

$$Y_n = H(n\omega_0) F_n$$

$$= H(4n) F_n$$

$$= \frac{2+j4n}{3+j4n} \cdot \frac{n}{1+n^2}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2+j4n}{3+j4n} \cdot \frac{n}{1+n^2} \cdot e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

